

Fifth, we must stand for the wisdom of our ancestors, sound authority and experience, what Edmund Burke called "the bank and capital of the ages."

Sixth, we must stand for variety; for diversity, which includes the right of men and nations to differ, and, as Chesterton put it, of "every potty little man to be his own potty little self."

And finally, we must stand for honor and the dignity of man.

This brief catalog of mine does not exhaust the roster of our duties and our first principles; but it may suggest that there are irreconcilable differences between the Communists and ourselves. It is for this reason that we can speak only of victory, never of any fundamental compromise.

As you may have expected, I am commending to you a conservative position in this crisis of our fate—what I believe to be a healthy and imaginative conservatism. I am commending to you the courageous and responsible conservative principles for which Orestes Brownson spoke. I am asking you to think of liberty as Brownson described it, in his long essay on the origin and constitution of government:

"By freedom, regarded as the end of government," Brownson wrote, "we understand the ability of every man to discharge, without other let or hindrance than his own moral delinquency, his special functions as a human being. All men have the equal right to be men, and each man has the equal right to be the man his Maker designed him to be."

This is not the conservatism of suspicion, or of selfishness, or of smugness. Rather, it is the noble conservatism of Edmund Burke and of George Washington. It is founded upon belief in a God who has given us our nature, our rights, and our duties; upon belief in a freedom which is moral in origin, and which is intended for our full development as human persons, each man and woman after his bent. And this is a world apart from the dreary slave-equality of Marx and of Lenin.

The real line of division in the modern world is not between liberals on the one hand and totalitarians on the other. Instead, it is between all those on the one hand who believe in a transcendent order

of things and an enduring human nature; and on the other hand all those who would treat man as a mere creature of appetite, self-created or chance-created, to be dealt with as advanced social planners wish. It is between people who know themselves to be part of the great continuity and essence, and, on the other hand, people who live in the nightmare realm of an existence with no meaning but material appetites and power over bodies and minds.

What do we stand for? If we are true to our civilized heritage and to ourselves, we stand for order and freedom and justice, founded upon religious understanding. Our prosperous economy, our technological achievements, our leisure and pleasures, our military defenses—all these are byproducts, at bottom, of religious belief and of knowing the dignity of man. If we fail to stand by these deep enduring principles, then the Communists will bury us—and we will deserve to be buried.

No, the first principles of our moral and social order cannot be reconciled or blended with those of communism. Communists deny the divine origin of man; for the Communist, there is no more logical reason why a man should be dignified than there is why a pig should be dignified.

If we are strong in our faith and correspondingly strong in our preparations, the Communists will not bury us. For the Communist respects just one thing: power. And power of spirit is a greater force than the power of weapons. The Communist will not press for a final showdown with men whose spiritual power renders them invulnerable. For Communists, this life on earth is everything: death in a great war would mean the end of existence for them, for all time. In that sense, the Communists are at a disadvantage by the side of the religious man, who believes that death is no evil in itself: everything depends on how you die, for none of us live forever.

And if we are strong and resolute, demanding freedom from the Communist rather than yielding ground timidly before their bullying, we can triumph without any terrible devastation—without a final holocaust. For the nature of things is on our side. I mean that the Communists are operating upon false principles: upon illusions concerning the nature of man and the nature

of the good society. Sooner or later, anyone who lives by false premises betrays himself. Men and women are not the mere animals and puppets that Communists would have them be. Human nature reasserts itself, given a little time, under even the most merciless tyranny. Behind the Iron Curtain, discontent will increase. If we Americans stand prepared and resolute, we can help the oppressed back toward a decent civil social order.

Within the core of the Communist structure—within Russia and China—the more energetic and talented and generous natures cannot be suppressed forever; and if we have prevented the commissars from establishing a world domination, those better natures in the rising generation ultimately will work their way to order and freedom and justice—given some help and encouragement—even in Moscow and Peking. So the present question is not whether we want a devastating war, but rather whether we Americans have the intelligence and the fortitude to stand by ideas and institutions that were not born yesterday. Communism, a political religion, denies the providential order of existence; and so providence, sooner or later, will make an end of communism, if you and I do our part.

Perhaps you are thinking, "What can I do?" There are many tasks that can be yours—and many sacrifices you must make, of time and money and comfort, if we are to win our ultimate victory over the powers that would dehumanize man. But the first thing to do—and this is the especial province of university students—is to grasp clearly and firmly the grand principles of the moral order and the social order.

Our conservative task of saving mankind from a collective degradation will not make you rich; probably it will not make you powerful; and possibly it may mean that you will live harder and less long than if you were content to be a slave or a coward. But this task has one high reward: the consciousness of being fully human, in the cause of truth and justice and of man as God meant him to be.

You have the talent and the training for the duty that is yours. I am confident you will not fail to stand up for the things which make life worth living.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1962

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Hebrews 13: 6: *We may boldly say, the Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me.*

Almighty God, who art our help and hope in each new day, grant that all that we think or say and do may be touched with the strength and beauty of Thy truth and love.

May we daily grow in nobler ways of living and thereby witness to the power of Thy divine spirit to change us from what we are to what we ought to be.

Give us a vivid sense of the spiritual resources which Thou hast placed at our disposal and may we have a finer perception of the moral laws by which we must govern our character and our conduct.

Inspire us with a vision of the dawning of that better time when weary and heavy-laden humanity, however divided and distempered, shall enter into pos-

session of the radiant and more abundant life.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord in whom Thy will was incarnated and revealed. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2147. An act for the relief of Kenneth Stultz;

H.R. 2973. An act for the relief of Anthony Robert Lowry (Antonio Piantadosi);

H.R. 3710. An act for the relief of Giles L. Matthews;

H.R. 4194. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ann W. Edwards;

H.R. 4211. An act for the relief of Alessandro Bottero;

H.R. 4280. An act for the relief of Dimitri Elias Sartan;

H.R. 4381. An act for the relief of Walter H. Hanson;

H.R. 4876. An act for the relief of Mary C. Atkinson;

H.R. 5181. An act to amend Private Law 85-699;

H.R. 5324. An act for the relief of Dr. Serafin T. Ortiz;

H.R. 6013. An act for the relief of the Houston Belt & Terminal Railway Co.;

H.R. 6120. An act for the relief of Francis Ainsworth;

H.R. 6226. An act for the relief of Arlin David English;

H.R. 6243. An act extending to Guam the power to enter into certain interstate compacts relating to the enforcement of the criminal laws and policies of the States;

H.R. 6644. An act for the relief of Julius Benikosky;

H.R. 6938. An act for the relief of Dr. Robert E. Hiller;

H.R. 7473. An act for the relief of Albert R. Serpa;

H.R. 7740. An act for the relief of Mrs. Sharon Lee Harden;

H.R. 8325. An act for the relief of Harrison Thomas Harper; and

H.R. 8779. An act for the relief of George B. Olmstead.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following

titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 160. An act for the relief of Thomas O. Tate, Jr.;

S. 1273. An act for the relief of Jong Dae Kim;

S. 1397. An act for the relief of Mate Ivan Jurasic (also known as Mike Jurasic);

S. 1499. An act for the relief of William John Campbell McCaughey;

S. 1520. An act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Sidor Polkowska;

S. 1578. An act for the relief of Edward Yin Liang;

S. 1684. An act for the relief of Merle K. Loessin;

S. 1756. An act for the relief of the city of Pasco, Wash.;

S. 2018. An act for the relief of Robert B. Kasperek, Robert M. Kearny, Richard A. Stokes, J. R. Whitehouse, Jr., and Herbert A. Wolff, Jr.;

S. 2155. An act for the relief of Stephen Patrick House, Ellen Myra Rachel House, Thomas Stephen Rendall House, and Jane Ellen House;

S. 2165. An act for the relief of Jean L. Dunlop; and

S. 2520. An act to amend the Welfare and Pensions Plans Disclosure Act with respect to the method of enforcement and to provide certain additional sanctions, and for other purposes.

COLLEGE ACADEMIC FACILITIES ACT

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H.R. 8900, to authorize assistance to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities, with the Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, INC., ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 52D ANNIVERSARY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to offer my personal congratulations to the Boy Scouts of America on the occasion of another important anniversary—its 52d. The building of future citizens and service to the Nation have been hallmarks of the Scouting program since its inception in the United States on February 8, 1910.

When Scouting came into existence in this country it could have taken as a basic principle the following quotation which appears on our National Archives Building in Washington, D.C.:

The heritage of the past is the seed that brings forth the harvest of the future.

For the past 52 years the professional staff, the great group of volunteers, and the boys themselves have assisted boys of varied backgrounds and interests in preparing for their future service to community, State, and country. Boys are indeed seeds that will assist in bringing forth the harvest of the future.

On this occasion we honor a record of 33 million boys and countless volunteers in practically every community in our 50 States. Each year it is with pride and joy that the Congress of the United States receives the annual report of the Boy Scouts of America. It is good to recall that by act of Congress a Federal charter was granted to Scouting in 1916. This gives special protection to the name, insignia, and limits the membership to American citizens.

The program of the Boy Scouts of America is one that safeguards our freedom, the Constitution, and our future way of life. The self-reliance and resourcefulness that Scouts are gaining each day proves to be of great value to America's role in this dramatic era of world history. For we need now to invest in the harvest of the future.

I congratulate the Boy Scouts of America as an organization. I congratulate the boys, their leaders, their families, and their communities and wish for them a high degree of continued success.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday, February 12; that when it adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet on Thursday, February 15; and that when it adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet on Monday, February 19.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I make this reservation simply to say to the Speaker, to the majority leader, and the membership that this matter has been under consideration for some time. On this side we all understand, and I am sure our friends on the other side do too, it is traditional practice for us to get back to our districts in celebration of Lincoln's Birthday, and sometimes engage in an effort to rebuild our fortunes on the home front.

I just want to say thanks to the leadership on the Democratic side for having it worked out so that we can, I think, without any impairment of the process of the legislative program of the House of Representatives, have the opportunity that will be afforded by this unanimous-consent request, and I trust that there will be no objection to it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, all I was able to assimilate on short notice was a series of dates announced by the majority leader. When is it proposed that the House reconvene for business?

Mr. ALBERT. On February 19.

Mr. GROSS. And that would be a week from Monday or Tuesday?

Mr. ALBERT. A week from Monday.

Mr. GROSS. A week from Monday?

Mr. ALBERT. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Well, then, when is it proposed that the House get down to business and do some work? When will the next recess or vacation take place?

Mr. ALBERT. Answering the first question, I think the House has passed several bills this session already, and we propose to schedule others just as fast as we can.

Mr. GROSS. Then it is proposed to get down to work week after next; is that correct?

Mr. ALBERT. It is proposed to have legislative business week after next.

Mr. GROSS. And the gentleman has no idea when the next vacation will come along. Will there be one for the Democrats later?

Mr. ALBERT. Well, the gentleman from Oklahoma is making no comment upon a matter that is not under consideration at this time.

Mr. GROSS. I am trying to get something under consideration at this time if I can. So, there is no week to be set aside later on that the gentleman knows of now?

Mr. ALBERT. Not that I know of, I will advise the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, what the gentleman from Iowa is saying is that he hopes in this session of the Congress we will not come down to the wire in September or October passing bills in the dead of night, under forced draft, with language written into them in conference for which nobody seems to be responsible. Not even all of the conferees knew of an important provision that was planted in one bill last year. What the gentleman from Iowa is saying is that he would like to see this session of the Congress get down to work and do what is necessary to be done, do it deliberately, and in the interests of the people of this country, and then adjourn. I hope that that will be the program, and I will not like to see many more weeks of vacation take place at this time of the year when we ought to be at work.

Mr. ALBERT. I am sure the gentleman has expressed also the hope of the leadership and our desire to have the usual cooperation of the gentleman in trying to expedite matters.

Mr. GROSS. You will have my cooperation on the basis that I have set forth and only on that basis.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SALES TAX ACT

Mr. McMILLAN (at the request of Mr. EDMONDSON) submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 258) amending the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act.

OKLAHOMA FAMILY HONORED IN BOY SCOUT WEEK

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago our beloved Chaplain gave a prayer to which I am sure all of us subscribe, that we may be changed "from what we are to what we ought to be."

Mr. Speaker, this week the Nation observes all over the country a celebration honoring an organization which probably does more than any other in the country to change people from what they are to what they ought to be. I speak of the Boy Scouts of America, an organization to which many of us have belonged in past years, some of us a great deal longer ago than we would care to admit, and an organization to which many of our sons belong today.

This is Boy Scout Week to more than 5 million Scouts and Scouters and their families and friends. It has been celebrated annually since 1919. Mr. Speaker, I doubt if there is any piece of legislation which this Congress has ever passed which has done more for the youth of America than the act which chartered the Boy Scouts of America as a national organization which was enacted by the 64th Congress. This congressional charter has been honored by designation of Charter Day for special scouting purposes. This legislation recognized 130,000 local Scout groups and is celebrated by large meetings in more than 500 cities. Here in Washington on June 14 a national commemorative dinner will be held under the auspices of the Boy Scouts of America and the several hundred national organizations who share in the local sponsorship of Cub packs, Boy Scout troops and Explorer posts.

Mr. Speaker, I hope and trust that this dinner will have the wholehearted support of the Members of Congress and of our citizens all over the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is a happy fact that two Members of the 64th Congress which chartered the Boy Scouts are still with us in the 87th. I refer to the senior Senator from Arizona [CARL HAYDEN], and our much admired colleague, the gentleman from Georgia, Representative CARL VINSON. Both of these distinguished legislators have an honored place in the hearts of the present members of the Boy Scouts of America and the millions more who have enjoyed this program during the past 52 years.

This morning several Members of the Congress and national Scouters, including President Ellsworth Augustus and Chief Scout Executive Joseph A. Brunton, Jr., had breakfast with an all-Scout family from Bartlesville—Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Fair and their family of 4 children. This family during Boy Scout Week represents all families of Scouts and was selected to come to Washington to meet the President of the United

States in the White House in what is traditionally called the Scouts, report to the Nation. Oklahomans are more than pleased that this family should be selected from our State, but they also share the Nation's pride in Scouting which serves both parents and children so completely.

Mr. Fair was a Scout and Scouter for 8 years. He is a busy official of the Phillips Petroleum Co., but finds time to be chairman of a Boy Scout district. Jane Fair, his lovely wife, is a den mother and Girl Scout leader. Grant, 19, was a Cub Scout and Eagle Scout and is now an Explorer adviser. William, 12, is a first-class Scout in McKinley School PTA Troop 10; and Robert, 9, a Wolf Cub Scout in its pack 2. Martha, 17, has been a Girl Scout for 4 years.

During Boy Scout Week, the family will participate in various observances in Washington and New York and at the headquarters of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, in New Brunswick, N.J. Everywhere they exemplify the 1962 slogan for Boy Scout Week, "Strengthen America, Character Counts."

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file a report on H.R. 9300.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

LOUP RIVER BILL

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation to authorize construction of the integrated Loup River division as part of the Missouri River Basin project. I have taken this step only after a series of lengthy discussions with the Commissioner of Reclamation and the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL].

I would like to point out that the Bureau reports on the various features of this project are not yet completed. They are still in the works.

The Loup River division, if constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation as outlined in this bill, would become an important contribution to the welfare not only of Nebraska but to the overall usefulness and fiscal soundness of the Missouri Basin project itself.

The bill embraces two major features. One unit, the North Loup, would provide irrigation water for some 52,000 acres of land in the Loup Valley. This major contribution to our national farm economy will be coming into its full usefulness at just about that point in our national history when our population explosion, combined with industrial growth,

will make it mandatory for us to use all available land and all available skills for production. This estimate is based on the facts and figures provided the Congress a few years back by some of the country's most outstanding economists and farm experts.

The second feature of the project is the lower Loup unit, consisting of a dam and reservoir and other facilities at or near, Fullerton, Nebr. This reservoir would act as a stabilizing influence on the Loup River and would provide an even, adequate streamflow in the lower Platte Valley throughout the year. Thus it would guarantee to the homeowners, farmers, municipalities, and industries in the lower valley a constant and even recharge of the ground water supplies upon which they must depend for their existence.

Mr. Speaker, there is a growing population and a growing industrial community in the Platte Valley. This growth depends entirely on two factors—the availability of an ample water supply and the availability of adequate power supplies. The bill which I introduced today will help solve, in part, both of these problems.

We in Nebraska have been blessed with a fine underground water supply. This supply has proved adequate up to now to provide domestic, municipal, and industrial needs as well as to provide pumping irrigation for farmlands in the Platte Valley. However, this supply by itself is not inexhaustible. It must be recharged by surface waters seeping down through the sandy bed of the Platte River.

Many of our important eastern Nebraska cities, including Fremont and Lincoln, depend entirely upon this underground water for their municipal needs. In the very near future the city of Omaha, too, is contemplating drilling wells in the Platte Valley for additional water supplies.

As the demand climbs, the underground water table is very likely—in fact, most likely—going to get lower and lower. The only assurance we have that it will remain stable and steady is through seepage from the Platte on a year-round basis.

While there is growing demand for a stable and consistent underground water supply in the lower Platte Valley, there is an increasing demand for irrigation water upstream and in the major streams contributing to the Platte, including the Loup. This growing irrigation activity is good for our State and our Nation, and so long as it is economically sound and is being developed in an orderly manner, I favor this type of project. However, we in Nebraska must face the facts based on overwhelming evidence that this additional irrigation will do two things unless corrective measures are undertaken jointly with irrigation projects. First, the streamflow of the Loup River will be so sharply cut that power generating facilities will not be able to operate at full capacity during summer months. Secondly, this lowered streamflow will not provide the kind of recharge water needed in the Platte Valley during late summer and early fall months.

Mr. Speaker, I have stood on the banks of the Platte River during the spring

flood season and I have seen the mighty flow of turbulent, muddy water rushing toward the Missouri and on to the gulf. I have realized the great and sometimes near catastrophic damage this untamed water has already done—and have visualized the damage it could contribute downstream in the Missouri and the Mississippi in its inevitable rush to the Gulf of Mexico.

In late summer of the same year I have stood on the banks of the Platte and have seen a tiny trickle of water—hardly worth the name river—with vast expanses of sand and mud banks where water once coursed.

And on both occasions I have thought to myself that every drop of water which leaves Nebraska without first having served a useful purpose within the State is an economic waste. It does us no good and in the spring floods it does us great harm.

Now, in this bill I have tried to accomplish two things. First, I would provide adequate water for economically sound irrigation. Second, at the Fullerton site there would be a reservoir capable of containing the flood and freshet waters of the Loup River. This water would be released gradually throughout the dry months of the year to maintain a steady and adequate streamflow in the Loup and the Platte.

This steady influence on the Loup would be of great economic benefit to the lower valley. It would provide the needed recharge water throughout the year. It would also provide a stable supply of water to maintain hydro-generating capacity at Columbus.

This latter feature would actually be of benefit not only to Nebraska but to the entire Missouri Basin as well. Under existing procedures, the Secretary of the Interior must enter into contracts with the Loup River Public Power District to repay that generating agency for the electricity lost due to lowered Loup River streamflows. These contracts cover a 26-year period and involve hundreds of millions of kilowatt-hours of power.

This is an economic waste in itself. Instead of being able to furnish additional power—and I would like to emphasize that word “additional”—to attract new industry to the area, the Missouri Basin pool would simply be furnishing replacement power to the Loup River district.

With the Fullerton Reservoir in operation, no such contracts would be needed. Loup River Power District would be guaranteed an adequate water supply to meet its needs throughout the year.

Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to state once again that every drop of water which leaves Nebraska, without first having served a useful purpose within our State, is an economic waste to our State and, in fact, to the entire Midwest. I want to see an end to such waste and I maintain that the legislation I have introduced today would accomplish that purpose.

TAX CUT

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1

minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I have again introduced a bill to increase from \$600 to \$700 the personal income tax exemptions of the American taxpayers.

In urging this tax relief for the hard-pressed taxpayers of this country, I want to say and remind the House that the heavy and unfair tax burden levied against the American taxpayers to meet the rising cost of government is bound to create a tax rebellion. Never before have the taxpayers been called upon to shoulder such a tremendous peacetime tax responsibility. It is a serious and disturbing situation when we find that the average taxpayer spends 12 hours of his 40-hour workweek to get the money to pay his Federal, State, and local government taxes.

Tax collections this fiscal year ending June 30 will reach an alltime high of about \$82 billion with an estimated \$93 billion for fiscal year ending June 30, 1963. Yet, the cost of government keeps on going higher and higher without any tax relief for the average little fellow.

While an increase in personal exemptions under my bill would cut about \$3 billion off Federal revenues, our own previous experience indicates that tax cuts are always followed by increased consumer spending, greater production, more employment, and large revenues to our Government.

The current trend toward rising taxes and higher government spending has become a matter of grave concern to the American taxpayers and they have reached the point of revolt against ever-increasing government costs. This bill to increase the personal income tax exemptions will be a step in the right direction toward granting partial tax relief to Mr. and Mrs. American Taxpayer.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill, H.R. 10162, to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make loans to the International Monetary Fund, and thus to permit U.S. participation in special borrowing arrangements of the International Monetary Fund. The proposed legislation would make it possible to augment the resources of the International Monetary Fund in order to strengthen the international monetary system and the position of the United States in that system.

The new borrowing arrangements provide that 10 major industrial countries, including the United States, would stand ready to lend their currencies to the

Fund if needed to forestall or cope with an impairment of the international monetary system. The liberalization of trade and capital movements, and the emergence of strong convertible currencies other than the dollar in recent years, have made possible wider swings in the balance of payments of the major countries. Consequently, the principal currencies which are used in world trade and in which monetary reserves are held have from time to time come under severe, though temporary, pressures. It is in the interest of the free world to prevent these pressures from impairing the stability of the international monetary system.

The International Monetary Fund does not at the present time have resources in the form of the currencies of the main industrial countries adequate to deal with various contingencies which might arise. In the event of unusual pressures on the dollar, in particular, the Fund would require additional resources in order to be able to come to the assistance of the United States in an effective manner. The additional resources now proposed would total \$6 billion, of which \$4 billion would represent lending commitments of countries other than the United States—the European Common Market countries, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, and Sweden.

It is not expected that the United States would be called upon to lend any portion of its share in the supplemental Fund resources in the absence of a substantial improvement in our balance-of-payments position. Approval of the proposed legislation is needed, however, in order to permit U.S. adherence to the International Monetary Fund arrangements. The arrangements cannot enter into force without such U.S. adherence.

The new borrowing arrangements would primarily benefit the United States.

Under unanimous consent, I include the bill at this point in the Record, together with the message from the President urging prompt consideration of this legislation.

H.R. 10162

A bill to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize the United States to participate in loans to the International Monetary Fund to strengthen the international monetary system

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 286-286k-1), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sections:

“Sec. 17. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of the decision of January 5, 1962, of the Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make loans, not to exceed \$2,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time, to the Fund under article VII, section 2(1), of the Articles of Agreement of the Fund. Any loan under the authority granted in this subsection shall be made with due regard to the present and prospective balance of payments and reserve position of the United States.

“(b) For the purpose of making loans to the International Monetary Fund pursuant to this section, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000,000, to remain available until expended to meet

calls by the International Monetary Fund. Any payments made to the United States by the International Monetary Fund as a repayment on account of the principal of a loan made under this section shall continue to be available for loans to the International Monetary Fund.

"(c) Payments of interest and charges to the United States on account of any loan to the International Monetary Fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. In addition to the amount authorized in subsection (b), there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for the payment of charges in connection with any purchases of currencies or gold by the United States from the International Monetary Fund.

"Sec. 18. Any purchases of currencies or gold by the United States from the International Monetary Fund may be transferred to and administered by the fund established by section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, as amended (31 U.S.C. 822a), for use in accordance with the provisions of that section. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to utilize the resources of that fund for the purpose of any repayments in connection with such transactions."

SEC. 2. The last sentence of section 7(c) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286e) is amended to read as follows: "The face amount of special notes issued to the Fund under the authority of this subsection and outstanding at any one time shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of the subscription of the United States actually paid to the Fund and the dollar equivalent of currencies and gold which the United States shall have purchased from the Fund in accordance with the Articles of Agreement, and the face amount of such notes issued to the Bank and outstanding at any one time shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of the subscription of the United States actually paid to the Bank under article II, section 7(1), of the Articles of Agreement of the Bank."

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, D.C., February 2, 1962.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Transmitted herewith for the consideration of the Congress is legislation which would implement the recommendations of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems relating to special borrowing arrangements of the International Monetary Fund. A copy of the report of the Council is attached.

The legislation takes the form of an amendment to the Bretton Woods Agreements Act and authorizes the United States to participate in loans to the International Monetary Fund in order to strengthen the international monetary system.

The International Monetary Fund has been a vital force for economic stability in the free world ever since it was formed in 1946. Its transactions have supported the currencies of free world nations which encountered balance of payments or other monetary difficulties, and it helped maintain confidence in the currencies of its members. The leadership of the United States in the establishment and support of the Fund has been a source of pride and satisfaction.

In my message of last February 6, I discussed the imbalance in our international payments and called for a series of related measures to correct it. A number of these measures have been adopted. But the problem is stubborn and complex and will require additional action over a number of years.

Meanwhile, we can strengthen the monetary system in general and the position of the United States in that system by augmenting the resources and flexibility of the

International Monetary Fund to permit the Fund to be utilized more effectively in supporting a healthy and growing world economy.

To accomplish this purpose, intensive negotiations have gone forward, with the active participation of the Fund, among the major industrial nations of the free world. These negotiations culminated in the proposals described and recommended in the National Advisory Council's report calling for the addition of \$6 billion to the resources of the Fund. This addition would strongly reinforce the international monetary system of the free world.

It would, in particular, greatly enhance the ability of the Fund to assist the United States in coping with its international payments problems. Today, the Fund has on hand only \$1.6 billion of the currencies of other major industrial countries—exclusive of the United Kingdom, which has itself made a large drawing from the Fund—to meet a possible need for a drawing by the United States. The new arrangements would permit an additional \$3 billion increase in available resources of these other major currencies, and would thus assure the Fund the assets needed to meet a request for a drawing by the United States should such a request ever be necessary. At a time when the confidence in the dollar is of utmost importance to the free world, the \$6 billion addition to the Fund will be especially significant. It will greatly enhance our own financial resources and greatly reduce any possibility of a serious drain upon dollar balances. The very existence of the new standby credits will be an assurance of stability of major currencies.

The new borrowing arrangements would require amendment of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act by authorizing the United States to lend up to \$2 billion to the Fund. The other nine participants in the arrangement would commit themselves to provide up to \$4 billion. The commitment of nearly \$2.5 billion by members of the European Common Market—Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands—would represent an amount about equal to the present aggregate of their Fund quotas. By contrast the United States and the United Kingdom would provide amounts equal to only about half their present quotas. The United States would not be expected to lend to the Fund in the absence of a substantial improvement in its balance-of-payments position.

The new proposals would strengthen the position of the dollar as the world's major reserve currency. They would also provide new armament for the defense of the currencies of the free world and for reinforcing the entire international monetary system.

I urge, therefore, that the Congress promptly consider this legislation. Participation by the United States in the proposed arrangements is in the national interest.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

SUGAR

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, the farm message has been received. I have studied it very carefully. I have searched all of the small print. And now, at the risk of sounding like a broken record, I must ask one question. Where was the administration's recom-

mendation relative to the welfare of this Nation's sugar producers?

It is a question I have been asking for a good long time. I have said many times in the past that the Department of Agriculture should come forth with a proposal on sugar legislation. It certainly comes as news to no one that the Sugar Act expires on June 30 of this year. We have reminded the Secretary often enough. I was alarmed last session that time was slipping away and that the Congress would be faced with last-minute, hurry-up legislation if action was not taken early. Now, the time element is critical.

I cannot understand why a recommendation on sugar has not been made. We know that the respective people in the sugar industry have expressed their concern and desire for early action. But the Agriculture Department and the Agriculture Committee remain conspicuously silent.

Indeed, the Agriculture Committee is now starting hearings on the general farm bill while time continues to run out on the domestic sugar producer's hope for fair treatment.

It is inconceivable to me that the Congress should be expected to talk about either farm problems or reciprocal trade policies without prior agreement on long-term sugar legislation.

A glaring failure of the last session of this Congress was the lack of action on sugar legislation. The very least that should have been expected was early consideration this session. But we now find the session a month old and neither the Department of Agriculture nor the Agriculture Committee has come up with a single proposal. This sin by omission against American agriculture is a crippling blow.

PROTECTION FOR DOMESTIC LEAD-ZINC MINING INDUSTRY

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill providing for import tariffs to provide protection for the domestic lead-zinc mining industry. In so doing, I have joined a large number of Congressmen from 20 lead-zinc producing States.

Only 10 years ago, the domestic mines produced lead and zinc valued at \$300 million annually, but excessive imports, much of which has found its way into our supplemental and strategic stockpile, has resulted in an average domestic production during the past 4 years of only one-half this amount.

This decline in production has had a detrimental effect on the mining industry in southwest Missouri, with serious consequences for employees, their families, and communities.

The lead-zinc industry has a long record of effort to correct this situation. The Tariff Commission has twice deter-

mined that the mines are injured by excessive imports, but as recently as only last July, the executive department has continued to recommend stockpiling by increased imports from Canada and Australia.

The bill I have introduced would increase the basic permanent tariff rates and provide an additional removable tax that will be applied only when excessive imports adversely affect our domestic price. This is a plan to revitalize our domestic mines, provide a good metal supply to the consumer, and provide a fair share of our markets to the importer at reasonable prices.

The subsidy bill passed last year did not begin to get at the real roots of the problem in the lead-zinc industry. I believe the bill I have introduced today will begin to meet the problem and I urge its consideration by the Congress.

ADULT LITERACY ACT OF 1962

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I offer for the Record a letter signed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare addressed to the Speaker, and a bill known as the Adult Literacy Act of 1962, and other extraneous matter:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, February 6, 1962.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am enclosing for the consideration of the Congress a draft bill—the Adult Literacy Act of 1962—to assist the States and local communities in establishing programs of instruction for adults who are unable to read and write English or who have not achieved a sixth-grade level of education, and to assist in the preparation of special instructional materials and specially qualified teachers. This legislative proposal would carry out the President's recommendations with respect to adult literacy contained in his education message of February 6, 1962.

We are in a technological revolution, with automation rapidly developing in many industries. Further, 1960 census reports indicate that approximately 8 million adults or 8 percent of our population aged 25 or over are defined as functionally illiterate—that is, have achieved less than a fifth-grade education. Moreover, nearly 20 million Americans cannot adequately read an English language newspaper. The economic and personal welfare of all these people who cannot read and write the English language—and, consequently, of the entire Nation—urgently requires that they be enabled to do so.

The draft bill would provide for specialized preparation of teachers and teaching materials; for aid to public school systems for literacy classes and courses; and for grants to State departments of education to assist in developing and supervising literacy courses in the school districts of the State.

1. The specialized teacher preparation would be accomplished through grants to colleges and universities. Such grants would

also be made for development of suitable teaching materials for adult literacy programs.

2. The draft bill would also authorize an appropriation of \$5 million in fiscal year 1963 and \$10 million in each of the next 4 years for grants to the States for:

(a) Pilot projects for demonstrating effective methods and courses for teaching adult literacy and for stimulating local programs.

(b) Support and expansion of local programs of instruction in adult literacy.

(c) Support of the State educational agency in providing technical assistance and supervision of local adult literacy programs.

To be eligible for grants, the bill requires a State to submit a plan providing, in addition to various administrative provisions, for a program designed to raise substantially the level of adult literacy in a reasonable period of time and among all segments of the population. The appropriations would be allotted among the States on the basis of the relative number of adults who are unable to

read and write English or who have not achieved a sixth-grade level of education.

Progress in upgrading manpower skills, in reducing dependency and welfare costs, in combating poverty, in promoting general economic growth, and in encouraging maximum personal development and the fullest contribution of free citizens in a democracy can be made only if all our citizens possess the basic skills of learning necessary for acquisition of knowledge.

Passage of this draft bill will do much, in the next 5 years, to achieve these vital goals.

I would appreciate it if you would be good enough to refer the enclosed draft bill to the appropriate committee for consideration.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that enactment of this proposed legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

ABE RIBICOFF,
Secretary.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education—cost estimates, Adult Literacy Act of 1962

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Authorization:					
Grants to States.....	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Grants to institutions of higher learning ¹					
Total.....	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Appropriation requirements:					
Grants to States.....	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Grants to institutions of higher learning.....	250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Administration.....	150,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Total.....	5,400,000	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,200,000
Expenditures:					
Grants to States.....	2,700,000	12,300,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Grants to institutions of higher learning.....	175,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Administration.....	125,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Total.....	3,000,000	13,500,000	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,200,000
Man-years of employment.....	15	22	24	24	24

¹ Such sums as may be necessary.

H.R. 10143

A bill to assist in providing necessary instruction for adults unable to read and write English or with less than a sixth grade level of education, through grants to institutions of higher learning for development of materials and methods of instructions and for training of teaching and supervisory personnel and through grants to States for pilot projects, improvement of State services, and programs of instruction

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Adult Literacy Act of 1962".

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this Act to initiate a program of furnishing instruction to adults who are unable to read and write English, as determined in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner, and adults who have not completed the sixth grade of school or achieved an equivalent level of education, as so determined, so as to help eliminate such inability and raise the level of education of such adults with a view to making them less likely to become dependent on others, increasing their opportunities for more productive and profitable employment, and making them better able to meet their adult responsibilities.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS AND DEVELOPMENT OF INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS AND MATERIALS

SEC. 3. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and each of the four succeeding fiscal years such sums as may be necessary

for (1) grants to public or nonprofit private institutions of higher learning to assist them in the development of methods of, and materials for use in, instructing adults described in section 2, and (2) grants to such institutions of higher learning to assist them in providing specialized training for teachers of such adults and for supervisors of such teachers, including the establishment and maintenance of traineeships with such stipends and allowances as may be determined by the Commissioner.

(b) Payments of grants made under subsection (a) may be made by the Commissioner from time to time, in advance or by way of reimbursement, as he may determine.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMS

SEC. 4. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the sum of \$5,000,000, and for each of the four succeeding fiscal years the sum of \$10,000,000, for grants to States which have State plans approved by the Commissioner under this section.

(b) Grants under subsection (a) may be used, in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner, to—

(1) assist in establishment of pilot projects by local educational agencies, relating to instruction in public schools of adults described in section 2, to (A) demonstrate, test, or develop modifications, or adaptations in the light of local needs, of special materials or methods for instruction of such adults, (B) stimulate the development of local educational agency programs for instruction of such adults in the public

schools, and (C) to acquire additional information concerning the materials or methods needed for an effective adult literacy program;

(2) assist in meeting the cost of local educational agency programs for instruction of such adults in the public schools; and

(3) assist in development or improvement of technical or supervisory services by the State educational agency relating to adult literacy programs.

(c) The Commissioner shall approve for purposes of this section the plan of a State which—

(1) provides for administration thereof by the State educational agency;

(2) provides that such agency will make such reports to the Commissioner, in such form and containing such information, as may reasonably be necessary to enable the Commissioner to perform his duties under this Act;

(3) provides such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the State under this section;

(4) provides for cooperative arrangements between the State educational agency and the State health authority looking toward provision of such health information and services for adults described in section 2 as may be available from such agencies and as may reasonably be necessary to enable them to benefit from the instruction provided under programs conducted pursuant to grants under this section; and

(5) sets forth a program for use, in accordance with subsection (b), of grants under this section which affords assurance of substantial progress, within a reasonable period and with respect to all segments of the population and all areas of the State, toward elimination of the inability of adults to read and write English and toward substantially raising the level of education of adults with less than a sixth grade education.

The Commissioner shall not finally disapprove any State plan submitted under this section, or any modification thereof, without first affording the State educational agency reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing.

(d) (1) From the sums appropriated under subsection (a) for a fiscal year the Commissioner shall reserve such amount, but not in excess of 1.6 per centum thereof, as he may determine to be necessary for allotment to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, according to their respective needs; and shall allot the remainder of such sums on the basis of the relative number of adults described in section 2 in each State, as determined by the Commissioner on the basis of the best and most recent information available to him, including any relevant data furnished to him by the Department of Commerce.

(2) The amount of any State's allotment under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year which the Commissioner determines will not be required, for the period such allotment is available, for carrying out the State plan (if any) approved under this section shall be available for reallocation from time to time, on such dates during such period as the Commissioner may fix, to other States in proportion to the original allotments to such States under paragraphs (1) for such year, but with such adjustments as may be necessary to prevent reallocation to any State of any sum in excess of the amount which the Commissioner estimates it needs and will be able to use for such period for carrying out such State's plan approved under subsection (c). Any amount reallocated to a State under this paragraph during a year shall be deemed part of its allotment under paragraph (1) for such year.

(e) The allotment of any State under subsection (d) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, shall except to the extent reallocated under paragraph (2) thereof, remain available until June 30, 1964, for obligation by such State for carrying out its State plan approved under subsection (c).

(f) The Commissioner shall from time to time estimate the amount to be paid to a State for carrying out its State plan approved under subsection (c); and shall pay, from the allotment available therefor, the amount so estimated in such installments as he may determine, after making appropriate adjustments to take account of previously unadjusted overpayments or underpayments previously made.

(g) Whenever the Commissioner, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State educational agency administering a State plan approved under subsection (c), finds that—

(1) the State plan has been so changed that it no longer complies with the provisions of subsection (c), or

(2) in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any such provision, the Commissioner shall notify such State agency that no further payments will be made to the State under this section (or, in his discretion, further payments to the State will be limited to programs under or portions of the State plan not affected by such failure), until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, the Commissioner shall make no further payments to such State under this section (or shall limit payments to programs under or portions of the State plan not affected by such failure).

(h) A State educational agency dissatisfied with a final action of the Commissioner under subsection (c) or (g) may appeal to the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which the State is located, by filing a petition with such court within sixty days after such final action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Commissioner, or any officer designated by him for that purpose. The Commissioner thereupon shall file in the court the record of the proceedings on which he based his action, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code. Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Commissioner or to set it aside, in whole or in part, temporarily or permanently. The findings of the Commissioner as to the facts, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive, but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to the Commissioner to take further evidence, and the Commissioner may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify his previous action, and shall file in the court the record of the further proceedings. Such new or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence. The judgment of the court affirming or setting aside, in whole or in part, any action of the Commissioner shall be final, subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in section 1254 of title 28, United States Code.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF EDUCATION PROHIBITED

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to authorize any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum, program of instruction, administration, or personnel of any educational institution or school system.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 6. (a) The Commissioner may delegate to any officer or employee of the Office

of Education any of his powers or duties under this Act.

(b) For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "adult" means any individual who has attained the age of 18;

(2) the term "State" includes, except for purposes of section 4(d)(1), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Canal Zone, and American Samoa;

(3) the term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education;

(4) the term "State educational agency" means the State board of education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools, or, if there is no such officer or agency, an officer or agency designated by the Governor or by State law;

(5) the term "local educational agency" means a board of education or other legally constituted local school authority having administrative control and direction of public elementary or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school district, or political subdivision in a State.

(c) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall submit to the President, for transmission to the Congress, prior to January 1, 1967, the Commissioner's report on the administration of this Act, together with the Secretary's recommendations on the continuation of this Act and the extent to which it should be modified in order better to accomplish its purposes or otherwise raise the educational level of adults.

LONG-RANGE SUGAR LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. MAY] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, among the important subjects which the Congress must consider early in this session is the subject of long-range sugar legislation. The present Sugar Act expires June 30 of this year. For the last year and a half the domestic sugar industry and, indeed, also the foreign suppliers to our market, have labored under the handicap of short-term extensions to the act.

We have been repeatedly told that two things were essential for the Congress to begin consideration of a long-range sugar law: First, an agreement by the various segments of the domestic sugar industry on what proposals to recommend for our consideration; and, second, a recommendation on long-range sugar legislation by the executive branch of the Government.

I am pleased to report to the Members of this House that the first point now is accomplished fact. All the segments of the entire domestic sugar producing and refining industry have reconciled their different points of view and have agreed on a carefully worked-out program, which they propose to present for the consideration of the Congress as soon as they are given the opportunity to do so.

It is my understanding that this program has been discussed with various Members of the Congress and with various responsible persons in the executive branch of the Government.

I do not propose to discuss the program at this time. I do wish, however, to commend the representatives of the segments of the domestic sugar producing and refining industry for coming forth with this joint program and there-

fore assisting the Congress materially in moving rapidly toward full and early consideration of a long-range sugar law, first in the House Committee on Agriculture, and then here on the floor of the House.

This industry agreement was not arrived at easily. That is plain when you see that it has the support of widely divergent groups: The American sugar-beet industry, the mainland sugarcane industry, the U.S. cane sugar refining industry, the Hawaiian sugar industry, and the Puerto Rican sugar industry.

It is obvious that these groups have widely varying points of view, and that in order to achieve unanimity, many compromises were necessary. I am sure that no single group finds that every provision in the proposal is to its entire satisfaction. But in order to cooperate with the Congress in getting a long-range law, every group has reduced its individual ambitions and tempered its desires. For this, every group is to be highly commended.

The next step is for the administration to present its views. I express the fervent hope, Mr. Speaker, that those views will be forthcoming without further delay.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. SIKES (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for today, on account of illness.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. DIGGS (at the request of Mr. O'HARA of Illinois).

Mr. LOSER.

Mr. ANFUSO, notwithstanding it will exceed two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$297.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa.

Mr. VAN ZANDT.

Mr. ROBINO.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mrs. KELLY.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 160. An act for the relief of Thomas O. Tate, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1273. An act for the relief of Jong Dae Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1397. An act for the relief of Mate Ivan Jurasic (also known as Mike Jurasic); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1499. An act for the relief of William John Campbell McGaughey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1520. An act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Sidor Polkowska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1578. An act for the relief of Edward Yin Liang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1684. An act for the relief of Merle K. Loessin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1756. An act for the relief of the city of Pasco, Wash.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2018. An act for the relief of Robert B. Kasparek, Robert M. Kearny, Richard A. Stokes, J. R. Whitehouse, Jr., and Herbert A. Wolff, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2155. An act for the relief of Stephen Patrick House, Ellen Myra Rachel House, Thomas Stephen Rendall House, and Jane Ellen House; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2165. An act for the relief of Jean L. Dunlop; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2147. An act for the relief of Kenneth Stultz;

H.R. 2973. An act for the relief of Anthony Robert Lowry (Antonio Piantadosi);

H.R. 3710. An act for the relief of Giles L. Matthews;

H.R. 4194. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ann W. Edwards;

H.R. 4211. An act for the relief of Alesandrol Bottero;

H.R. 4280. An act for the relief of Dimitri Elias Sartan;

H.R. 4381. An act for the relief of Walter H. Hanson;

H.R. 6120. An act for the relief of Francis Ainsworth;

H.R. 6226. An act for the relief of Arlin David English;

H.R. 6243. An act extending to Guam the power to enter into certain interstate compacts relating to the enforcement of the criminal laws and policies of the States;

H.R. 6644. An act for the relief of Julius Benikosky;

H.R. 6938. An act for the relief of Dr. Robert E. Hiller;

H.R. 7740. An act for the relief of Mrs. Sharon Lee Harden; and

H.R. 8779. An act for the relief of George B. Olmstead.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 12, 1962, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1673. A letter from the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report on title I, Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, on agreements concluded during December 1961, pursuant to Public Law 85-128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1674. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the custodianship functions of the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960, pursuant to

the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1675. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the review of utilization of excess R3350-26WA aircraft engines as a source for spare parts by the Department of the Navy, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1676. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 49th Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 604; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1677. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of December 31, 1961, pursuant to section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended July 16, 1952, by Public Law 554; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1678. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases of certain aliens who have been found admissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee of conference. H.R. 258. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act so as to increase the rate of tax imposed on gross receipts from certain sales, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1328). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLIS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 9300. A bill to provide that the House of Representatives shall be composed of 439 Members beginning with the 88th Congress; with amendment (Rept. No. 1329). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SPENCE:

H.R. 10162. A bill to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize the United States to participate in loans to the International Monetary Fund to strengthen the international monetary system; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H.R. 10163. A bill to amend the law relating to pay for postal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BRADEMAS:

H.R. 10164. A bill to increase the opportunities for training of physicians, dentists, and professional public health personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAGUE:

H.R. 10165. A bill to establish a cropland retirement program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DOLE:

H.R. 10166. A bill to extend and amend the conservation reserve program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. EVINS:

H.R. 10167. A bill to amend section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, relating to registration fees; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 10168. A bill to amend chapter 34 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to documentary stamp taxes); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 10169. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$700 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 10170. A bill relating to the tax treatment of transfers of rights to copyrights and literary, musical and artistic compositions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 10171. A bill to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 10172. A bill to provide for the re-entitlement of certain surviving widows to annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act upon termination of their subsequent remarriages by reason of death of husband, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 10173. A bill to require certain uniform lighting of taxicabs for hire in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WALTER:

H.R. 10174. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

H.R. 10175. A bill to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide for a security program with respect to defense contractors and their employees; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

By Mr. WEAVER:

H.R. 10176. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the integrated Loup River division, Nebraska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 10177. A bill to establish in the District of Columbia government the Council for the Preservation of Historic Landmarks and for Cultural Development; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.J. Res. 626. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting representation in the electoral college to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to establish a modern grain research center on or near the campus of Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Sciences at Manhattan, Kans., which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. RYAN introduced a bill (H.R. 10178) for the relief of Katherina Raffaelli, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1962

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Honorable J. J. HICKEY, a Senator from the State of Wyoming.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

God of all grace, trusting only in Thy mercy would we seek Thy presence. Keep us, we beseech Thee, from the folly of attempting to deceive Thee, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known. As those whose powers are dedicated to the Nation's welfare, make Thy servants here in the ministry of public affairs faithful to each challenging duty, loyal to every high claim, responsive to the human needs of this suffering earth.

In a confused day, keep our minds clear, fair, and uncluttered by partisan prejudice. In a darkened day, when so many lights have gone out, give us the sight and the insight of the pure in heart, that we may see God and the godlike everywhere as we toil in these fields of time in the sense of the eternal. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The Chief Clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., February 8, 1962.
To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. J. J. HICKEY, a Senator from the State of Wyoming, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore.

Mr. HICKEY thereupon took the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, February 7, 1962, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Lt. Gen. Paul D. Harkins, U.S. Army, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President, in the rank of general, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 8723) to amend the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act with respect to the method of enforcement and to provide certain additional sanctions, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

H.R. 2147. An act for the relief of Kenneth Stultz;
H.R. 2973. An act for the relief of Anthony Robert Lowry (Antonio Piantadosi);
H.R. 3710. An act for the relief of Giles L. Matthews;
H.R. 4194. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ann W. Edwards;
H.R. 4211. An act for the relief of Alessandro Bottero;
H.R. 4280. An act for the relief of Dimitri Elias Sartan;
H.R. 4381. An act for the relief of Walter H. Hanson;
H.R. 6120. An act for the relief of Francis Ainsworth;
H.R. 6226. An act for the relief of Arlin David English;
H.R. 6243. An act extending to Guam the power to enter into certain interstate compacts relating to the enforcement of the criminal laws and policies of the States;
H.R. 6644. An act for the relief of Julius Benikovsky;
H.R. 6938. An act for the relief of Dr. Robert E. Hiller;
H.R. 7740. An act for the relief of Mrs. Sharon Lee Harden; and
H.R. 8779. An act for the relief of George B. Olmstead.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection with the morning hour be limited to 3 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Foreign Relations was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON AGREEMENTS UNDER AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954

A letter from the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report